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Interstate and Export Shipments by Grade of Shelled Corn Come Under the Provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act

GET HIGH GRADES FOR YOUR CORN!

Avoid Expensive Delays by Handling and Loading Your Grain Properly

LICENSED inspectors can not with safety issue certificates of grade on interstate or foreign shipments of shelled corn unless the conditions permit them to determine the true grade of the grain. If the car is loaded too full, or if the grain in it is not uniform as to color, moisture content, damaged, foreign material, etc., it will be difficult for the inspectors to secure representative samples; the car may even have to be partially unloaded before the inspection can be completed. This may take several days.

HOW YOU CAN AID INSPECTORS AND FACILITATE GRADING

1. Carefully Classify Grain Received.

This should be done by quality, condition, and color.

2. Reserve at Least 1 Bin for Loading Purposes.

This is in order that corn can be "run," cleaned, conditioned, and mixed.

3. Clean the Grain Before Loading.

This helps to insure a high commercial grade and tends to prevent deterioration in transit.

4. Clean the Car Thoroughly Before Loading.

Such matter as coal, fertilizer, etc., on the floor of a loaded car often results in otherwise good grain being graded as "sample" or other low grade.

5. Carefully Cooper Cars and Watch for Leaky Roofs.

6. Don't Mix in Other Colors When Shipping Grain of a Given Color.

7. Leave at Least 30 Inches of Space Between Grain and Roof of Car.

Load the grain uniformly and then level it down. If the proper space is not left between the top line of the grain and the roof of the car a representative sample of the grain can not be secured.

8. Avoid Concentrating Dirt, Broken Grains, and Meal.

If such materials accumulate near the doors or otherwise, distribute it by hand shoveling.

9. Take a Representative Sample of the Loaded Grain.

This should be done by probing in at least five different places with a 60-inch trier. The sample should be tested for every factor to determine what grade the grain inspector may be expected to place upon the lot.



For Further Information Apply to
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Markets and Rural Organization
WASHINGTON, D. C.

